

# In Search of a Good Project Schedule



# What we will be talking about

- Why you have a schedule
- What makes a schedule good
- How you can determine if you have a good schedule



# Some reasons you have a project schedule

- ☐ “Because I have to.”
- ☐ “Management requires a schedule before I can start working on my project.”
- ☐ “I need to show a schedule that accounts for everything.”
- ☐ “I have to prove I can get this done by the deadline.”



# Some better reasons you have a schedule

- ☐ “I need to see how all this work fits together.”
- ☐ “I need to know where I am in relation to where I thought I would be right now.”
- ☐ “There is an unexpected change in my schedule and I want to know the impact on the rest of my schedule.”



"A wise man's question contains half the answer."

Solomon Gabriel

# What is a schedule – as a basic tool

- Helps to manage information about project activities
- At it's most basic level, a schedule can help:
  - ☐ Capture what you plan to do
  - ☐ Show a timeline
  - ☐ Track progress





# Schedules can be more advanced

- Map out the work that needs to be done to forecast completion
- Track progress to specifically measure where you are against where you expected to be
- Re-forecast as changes occur to see the impact of date changes



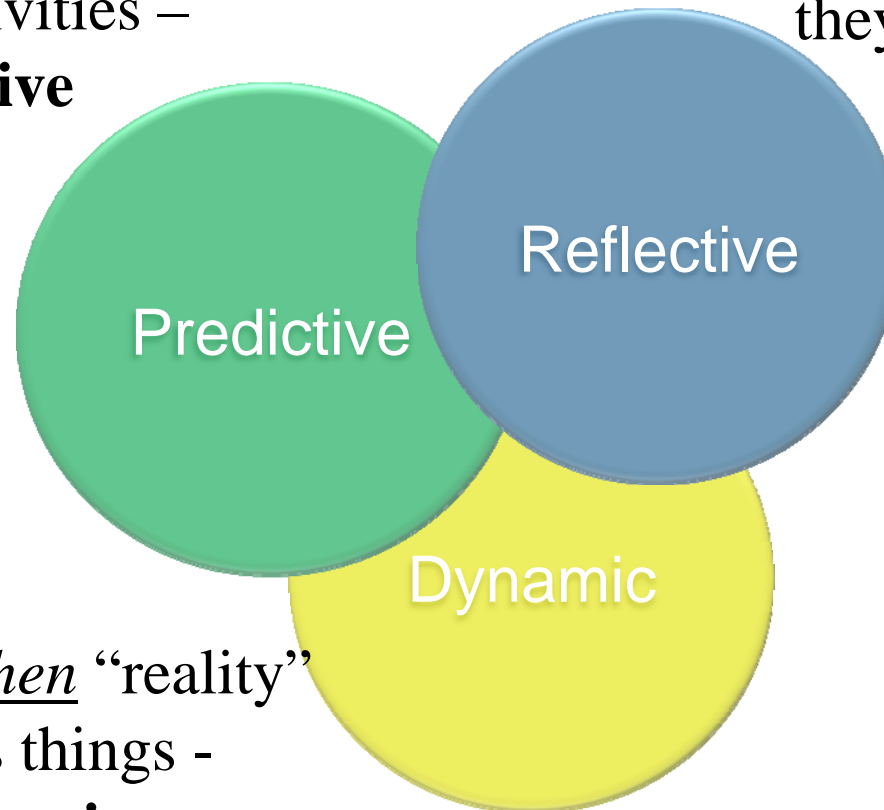
"There are many ways of going forward, but only one way of standing still."

Franklin D. Roosevelt

# Characteristics of a good schedule

Show relationships  
between activities –  
**Predictive**

Show where the team  
stands against the work  
they are *actually* doing –  
**Reflective**



“Adjust” when “reality”  
changes things -  
**Dynamic**

# How can you tell if a schedule is good

Look schedule construction and data characteristics:

- ☐ Construction (predictive)
- ☐ Progress Reporting (reflective)
- ☐ “Moving Parts” (dynamic)





# From a construction standpoint

- A good schedule:
  - ❑ Is constructed in a way that allows it to be predictive - *“Show relationships between activities”*
  - ❑ Is constructed to be dynamic with “moving parts” that change as updates are made - *“Adjust” when ‘reality’ changes things”*



# From a status standpoint

- A good schedule:
  - ❑ Reflects the current status of progress – *“Show where the team stands against the work they are actually doing.”*



"The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it."

Albert Einstein.

# How can I spot “predictive” characteristics?

- Examine predecessors/successors
  - ❑ All, or nearly all, tasks have Predecessor and Successor relationships
  - ❑ No summary tasks have a Predecessor or Successor relationship

# How can I spot “predictive” characteristics?

## ➤ Look at constraint dates

### □ Minimal use of constrained dates

- If constraints are used, use soft constraints; “should start/finish on...”
- Few, if any, hard constraints; e.g., “must start on” or “Must finish on”

# How can I spot “reflective” characteristics?

- Schedule includes the “expected” work streams for the type of project being done.
- Examine the critical path
  - ☐ Is there a critical path?
  - ☐ Are there interim milestones to check progress?



# How can I spot “reflective” characteristics?

## ➤ Review task durations

- ☐ Task durations fall within 1%-10% of total duration
- ☐ Limited tasks with odd/fractional durations

# How can I spot “reflective” characteristics?

## ➤ Review task durations (cont.)

- ❑ Limited tasks with “estimated” durations
- ❑ Duration and work are independent
  - e.g., not every one week task = 40 hours of work

# How can I spot “dynamic” characteristics?

## ➤ Baseline

- ☐ Actually exists
- ☐ Isn't out of date

## ➤ Status date

- ☐ Has actually been changed

## How can I spot “dynamic” characteristics?

➤ No tasks with [forecasted] “start” in the past

□ e.g., No tasks with “start” date in the past with % Complete = 0

## How can I spot “dynamic” characteristics?

➤ No tasks with [forecasted] “finish” in the past

□ e.g., No tasks with “finish” date in the past with % Complete less than 100%



# Why is this important?

## ➤ Why have a schedule?

- ☐ Map out the work that needs to be done to forecast completion -  
*Predictive*
- ☐ Measure where you are against where you expected to be -  
*Reflective*
- ☐ Assess impacts as dates change -  
*Dynamic*



**“A good schedule doesn’t tell you what you want to hear, it tells you what you need to know.”**



# QUESTIONS?



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